[3.]

A DECLARATION OF THE CAVSES, FOR THE WHICH, WEE FREDERICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF BOHEMIA, COVNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE, ELECTOR OF THE SACRED EMPIRE, &c.

haue

ACCEPTED OF THE CROWNE OF BOHEMIA, AND OF THE COVNTRYES THEREVNTO annexed.

MIDDLEBVRG.
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M. D. C. xx.

FREDERICKE, By the Grace of GOD, King of BOHEMIA, Count Palatine of the RHINE, Elector of the Sacred EMPIRE, Duke of BAVARIA, Marquiſſe of MORAVIA, Duke of SILESIA and LVXEMBVRG, Marquiſſe of the Higher and Lower LVSASIA, &c. TO ALL Potentates, Electors, Princes, and States of Chriſtendome, happy Greeting.

WEE make no doubt, but all in generall, reſiding either within or without the Empire, doe now ſufficiently vnderſtand the miſerable and moſt perilous eſtate, into which the Kingdome of BOHEMIA is reduced, being ſo Famous for Antiquitie, and a principall member of the Sacred Empire, as alſo the Countryes thereunto annexed and Incorporated, with other bordering Prouinces. Neither can they be ignorant of ſuch actions of Oppreſſion, hoſtilitie, and violence, which haue beene practiſed within a little time, through continuall Rapines, Murders, Combuſtions, Deuaſtations, plentifull effuſion of Innocent blood, violation and rauiſhing, both of Wiues and honeſt Virgins, diſmembring of little ſucking Children, with many other inhumane, moſt Cruell, and Barbarous inſolences. In like manner the true ſource and originall of all theſe euils, of what afterwards enſued, or may in future time accrue,

moſt euidently appeareth and is as cleare as day, both by experience, and the ample Relations that haue beene diuers times made thereof; that they who by their depraued Councels, and ſuggeſtions, haue bene the means to precipitate the mightier ſort, into preſent danger and loſſe, are now themſelues conuinced, euen within their owne conſciences. And notwithſtanding the ſucceſſe of theſe latter times, wherein ſundry opinions haue been hatched, about the ſubiect of Religion, may make one clearely diſcerne with his eye, and (as it were) touch with his finger, that according to the veritie of holy Scripture, and a Maxime heretofore, held and maintayn'd, by the ancient Doctors of the Church, that mens Conſciences, ought in no ſort to be violated, vrged, or conſtrained; and whenſoeuer men haue attempted any thing by this violent courſe, whether openly, or by ſecret meanes, the iſſue hath beene pernicious, and the cauſe of great and wonderfull innouations, in the principalleſt and mightieſt Kingdomes, and Countries of all Chriſtendome: Yet ſo it is, that a certaine extrauagant, and ſtrange kinde of people, hauing diſperſed themſelues ouer Chriſtendome, but eſpecially within the Empire, and other Kingdomes and Countries, bordering and depending thereupon,

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and

and hauing there brought in, and planted a new Doctrine, abſolutely tuneſtall and obnoxious, to all Potentates, and Magiſtrates: nay and further, hauing not onely obtained fauour and acceſſe to great men, but alſo drawne to their own bent, both their Councellours, and Officers, and generally the moſt Honourable, and opulent of euery place, through the falſe charme, of a counterfeit and masked Sanctitie, an implaceable deſire and thirſt, did meruailouſly grow and increaſe, of perſecuting all thoſe, who were ſeperated from the Romaine Church, yea and totally to extirpate them, if they did not yeeld, and come vnder that Iuriſdiction. Whereupon, it came to paſſe, that notwithſtanding all the good endeauours, that precedent Princes, and Gouernours haue beſtowed both in the Empire, and more eſpecially in the Kingdome of BOHEMIA, for preſeruation of common Peace, and carying an euen hand between the adherents of the one, and th'other Church, conformable to the Conceſſions, and Edicts of pacification, granted in fauour of Religion: their Succeſſors for all this (more through others inſtigation, queſtionleſſe, then of their owne proper diſpoſition) haue beene vrged ſo farre, as to giue a large field of leaue and Libertie to theſe peſtiferous kinde of

people and their complices, who entring herevpon into a full and mayne Careir, they presumed somtimes to innouate one thing, then another, and not onely by publike writing to draw into doubt and controuersie, but also really to annihilate and make frustrate the said Concessions, liberties of Religion, Pacts, Obligations and Oathes, solemnly assumed for their confirmatiō.

But wee will not heere set downe in particulers, what hath beene practised for many yeares since, and attempted in all parts of the Empire, vpon the purchase of this Licence and Lliberty; neither in how weake and instable manner, affaires still continue and stand: referring our selues herein, to that, which Time shall further manifest by sufficient tryals and proofes, in whatsoeuer shall be requisite and conuenient.

But as for the Crowne of BOHEMIA, and the Countryes thereunto annexed, wee must no wayes dissemble it, and it is very well knowne, that according as the light of the holy Gospell spred his beames more and more from time to time, the lustre and repute of the Roman Catholike Religion, hath there beene wonderfully eclipsed, not without procuring much trouble and strife: so that finally, it most necessarily behoued to prouide for the maintainance of com-

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mon Peace and tranquillitie within the Realme, and this was effected by certain permiſſions and Licences, to preuent, that diuerſity of Religion might not wholly alter or diſturbe a generall and peaceable humane Societie. So long as things remained in theſe indifferent tearmes, both one and other party held themſelues well contented.

But thoſe turbulent Spirits, of whom wee formerly ſpake, hauing no will to conſent to publike repoſe and peace, they rather choſe to hazard and reduce thinges to an vtter extremity, then to diminiſh the leaſt tittle of that intention which was ſo deeply grauen in their hearts; which was, that all things might come vnder the Popes ſpirituall iuriſdiction, and at laſt, vnder the ſecular Dominion of ſome ſtrange and forraigne gouernment. All which added more and more agrieuances and moleſtations to Religion. And aboue all the reſt, many plots were laide to fruſtrate the Royall Letters and Conceſſions of his Majeſty, to dimoliſh, or at leaſt ſhut vp, the Euangelical Churches, and Temples newly built, to raiſe vp thunderings, and threatnings amongſt the Eſtates, to interdict, and actually prohibite their lawfull defence, horribly to perſecute the poore Subiects, with comminations of more terrible Oppreſsion, Inſults, with

loſſe

loſſe of body, Life, and goods, beſides ſundry other in-iuſtices, perpetrated againſt men of euery ſeuerall condition. And on the other ſide, when naturall and iuſt reſiſtance, oppoſed theſe inſolences, or any other meanes which neceſſity vrged vnto, as thoſe Manifeſts publiſhed by the ſaid Eſtates can teſtifie, they of the contrary party, in ſtead of referring their cauſe to reaſon and equall hearing, proceeded further, by open hoſtilitie, and force of Armes to ſuch a point, that a good part of the ſaid Kingdom of BOHEMIA, and the Prouinces Incorporate, remayneth now diſmembred by Fyer, and Sword, being (as it were) turned into Blood, and Aſhes. Whereunto, we might alſo add, that whereas many yeares ſince, and eſpecially the laſt paſt, the ſaid Kingdome, and Countryes, haue expoſed their liues, and ſubſtance, for the Defence and maintenance of the Crowne of HVNGARIE, but aboue all other, of the Frontier Fortifications, againſt the Forces of the Turke, a puiſſant, and dreadfull enemy to Chriſtendome; quite contrary, and as it were, for an accumulation of all euils, the ſaid places were vnfurniſhed both of Men, Artillery, and warlike munition, that the ſame might bee employed againſt the Bohemian Nation, which was appointed, and ordayned againſt the Turke.

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Moreouer, they haue in the Empire, not onely exacted that which remain'd yet vnpayed of the olde Contributions againſt the Turke: but alſo vnder a ſpeciall pretext of the preſeruation and defence of the ſaid places, in certaine Precincts and Prouinces of the Empire, they haue impoſed new Subſidies, which being obtayned and Collected in a great part, it was no wayes imployed to the pretended vſe, and end, but rather to the ruyne and deſolation of the members of the Empire, and their dependances. By meanes whereof, one may ſee the Vauntmure, and Bulwarke of Chriſtendome full of holes, and breaches, ready to tumble and fall downe. And this gaue the HVNGARIAN Nation, ſufficient warning, to looke to their own ſecuritie & Defence.

We alſo ſuppoſe it is no leſſe generally known, with what care, affection, and loue, how we and other Electors and Princes (yea and ſome forraine Potentates likewiſe) by our exhortations and interceſſions, haue procured all the beſt Offices poſſible, to quench and extinguiſh that fire, which daily ſpread it ſelfe more and more in the ſaid Kingdome, and to deuiſe ſome meanes how to preuent a greater diſaſter. And in truth, nothing would haue been more pleaſing to vs. then to ſee thoſe differences and oppoſitions accruing

betweene Princes and Subiects, ſoone appeaſed and ended by an Admiſſion of the Eſtates of the ſame Countries, to heare and determine therein, as heretofore the laudable and commendable Cuſtome was, and by vs out of ſincere and viſcerall affection in due time Vrged and moued: by reaſon that the Intermiſſion of remote Princes and Potentates procured great loſſe of time, and very often augmented ſuſpicion & diſtruſt.

But all preſent circumſtances clearely manifeſt, what fruit or effect the ſaid aduertiſements brought forth, ſeeing vnder colour of a ſuſpenſion of Armes, there hath not onely many Monthes paſſed ouer head, during which time, the enemy hath not ceaſed to forage and ſpoyle; But moreouer vnder ſhadow of deferring it, to ſuch an interpoſition, there hath alſo a long ſpace of time ſlipt away: whereas in ſuch dangerous and imminent caſes, and when hoſtile Actions are dayly re-enforced, we ought effectually to make vſe of other more expedite meanes to worke a ceſſation, for it had bin impoſſible profitably to haue treated of any Accommodation, by way of Interpoſition, without firſt ſtopping the courſe of the fore-mentioned Hoſtilities, and ſetting downe a preualent, and validius ſecurity.

Beſides all this, (no doubt rather by the ſuggeſtions

geſtions of ſome perſons, who hauing loſt all hope of attaining their ends and ſcopes by lenitie and mildenes, aſpired thereunto by way of Armes) they were negligent and careles, to lay hold of the iuſt & opportune occaſion of re-eſtabliſhing the Peace, which after the death of the Emperour MATHIAS deceaſed, of laudable memory, preſented it ſelfe; in that they would by no meanes lend their eares, to the wholſome counſell of good Patriots, nay of perſons conſtituted in high place and Dignity, to recouer (as was moſt fit and requiſite) alienated hearts, and affections: but rather they made choiſe, to follow the directions of ſome vnnaturall and diſloyall Bohemians, and of others, either wholly ſtrangers or relying and hanging meerly vpon them. From hence it ſucceeded, that in ſtead of reall ſatisfaction and ſecurity, for that, where now they were ſo ſtrictly bound and oblieged, nothing was offered more then promiſes, and Confirmations in papers and writings. And by the ſame courſe, they laboured to poſſeſſe themſelues of the Kingdome by Armes, to ouerthrow the foundamentall Lawes and Priuiledges of the Country, to eneruate the obſeruance of them, (though this ſhould be the only platforme of all other obligations) to proſtitute thoſe Countries,

which haue a prerogatiue of free Election, to the yoake of gouernments Hereditary, and to conclude (at what rate ſoeuer) to compaſſe effects, conformable to their deſignes, and vnder colour of puniſhing ſome few nocents, to extirpate and deſtroy many thouſands of Innocents. Wherein alſo, they imployed the aſſiſtance of ſtrange Nations, very ill affected to all Euangelicall profeſſors; of whom, a great number, and many thouſands both Foote and Horſe, yea whole Regiments at a time, haue marched through the Countries of the Empire, (although, without conſent of the Electors, the Emperor himſelfe, hath no Authority nor power) to conduct them against the Eſtates of BOHEMIA, & the Prouinces annexed, for the wreaking of their euill affection, & to enrich themſelues, with their ſpoyle.

But contrariwiſe, if too manifeſt a true intention to Peace, they had depoſed Armes from the beginning, remou'd the Authors of theſe troubles, prouided for the gouernment of the Eſtate, by the aduiſe and cooperation of the Prouinces, remidyed ſo many aggrieuances, reſtored the violated priuiledges, and taken order for their obſeruance, by meanes of a ſufficient ſecuritie, (without which all other courſes had bene but vaine) they might eaſily haue wrought a Peace,

and

and diuerted greater alterations and changes. So farre they were, from chooſing ſo expedient and requiſite a way, that on the contrary, by extreame violence they enforced the Countries to haue recourſe, to ſuch a lawfull and ſpeedy defence, as GOD and Nature alloweth them, to be their own deliuerers out of theſe extremities; And to this effect, they erected a generall Confederacie amongſt them, (but not without Royall permiſsion for what paſſed) making hereupon a new Election, for reducing the Eſtate, to a better order and Gouernment. Of all which things, the Eſtates of our Crowne of BOHEMIA, and the Countries incorporate, hauing preſented the foundamentall cauſes and reaſons, to the eye and view of the whole world, by Deductions ſo ample and cleare, any one not tranſported with paſsion, but impartially waighing all the reaſons, and Circumſtances, hee may herein, eaſily and equally be able to yeeld a true iudgement and cenſure.

Yet in this place, we meane not to charge our ſelfe with ſuch Inferences, much leſſe alſo in this reſpect, heere to inſert the rightes and immunities of the Realme, aſwell in the point of Free Election, as otherwiſe: but in this caſe, we referre all men, to the Information and Iuſtification,

which the Eſtates, haue diuulged and publiſhed.

True it is, that the Election of a King of Romanes made not long ſince at Franckfort, fell out at the ſame time. But ſo likewiſe, we very perfectly carry in minde, that then we perſwaded, what poſſibly we could, not to make too much haſte therein, but before all things, to take counſell, for the ceſſation of Armes, and to appeaſe the Warre, which now was kindled in ſo many partes: cauſing our Councellours to intimate, how it was not reaſonable, therein to reiect (as they did) the Deputies of the ſaid States of Bohemia, but rather ſo to ſway and contriue in thoſe Conſultations, that by their meanes, the way might be cleare of the Interpoſition, which then had bene propounded to them. Though our good intentions therefore tooke no place, and that we were driuen to let the then preſent affaires to runne their courſe: Yet in all our Actes and Decrees, we expreſly by our ſaide Councellours reſerued to euery one, the priuiledge to him appertaining, with ſolemne proteſtation that in nothing we would preiudice the Eſtates of this Kingdome, cauſing a ſpeciall care to be had, of all that, which (according to the iudgement of our owne Conſciences) concerneth the Liberty, and good of the Empire;

Not

Not as being hereunto inuited by any hope of particuler profit, ſeeing then we had not the leaſt apprehenſion of ſuch things as afterwards enſued: but onely in that we fore-ſaw ſuch an alteration and change, as euents haue now made manifeſt. and ſo greatly deſiring, that it might haue bene auoyded and ſhunn'd.

Seeing therefore the Eſtates of BOHEMIA, and of the Countries annexed, in their generall Aſſembly, vnanimouſly, and with one conſent, haue conferred their Suffrages and Election vpon our Perſon; We proteſt before GOD, and with a cleare Conſcience, that we euer hauing liued content, with the Electorall Dignity, and ſuch Principalities, and Countries hereditary, as God imparted to vs, we neuer of our ſelues aſpired to this ſaid Crowne: and much leſſe attained we thereunto, by any ſeductions, or ſtratagems, euen as thoſe Eſtates which Elected vs, may yeeld vndoubted witnes and teſtimony.

As likewiſe wee had no reaſon, conſidering the tempeſtuous, and lamentable Eſtate, of preſent affaires, but ſurely it had beene farre more acceptable to vs, to haue ſeene the Peace of that Kingdom eſtabliſhed, and withall, the Imperiall tranquillity, preſerued, and aduaunc'd. For we duely waigh and fore-ſee, the Charge, Perill,

and

and Care which will redound vnto vs, by the continuation of Armes, deuaſtation of Countries, and other War-like Incommodities. And there's no queſtion but thoſe of riper iudgement will readily conceiue, that to accept the offer of a Kingdome, ſtanding in ſuch like tearms, required a farre more conſtant reſolution, then to refuſe a peaceable Kingdome for which notwithſtanding, ſome haue bene ſo highly extolled by Hyſtoriographers.

Moreouer we boldly auerre, vpon the ſincerity of our Conſcience, that if we could haue found out any other aſſured meanes, which by our refuſall thereof, might incontinently haue extinguiſhed the heate of ſo diſaſtrous a Warre, and entertained and reduced the Peace publicke to his true State and exiſtance, ſo that the whole Empire might haue been ſufficiently aſſured and ſecured thereof: the Honours and intereſts of this world, ſhould little haue preuailed with vs, but moſt chearfully in this caſe, we had refuſed the offer to vs made, and freely imployed our whole endeauour and power, to obtaine the ſaid meane, of a generall Peace. Neither did we precipitantly entrude our ſelues, vnto this ſo waighty and important an affaire. For firſt, it was after an humble inuocation of the King of Kinges,

who

who giues and takes away Crownes to, & from whome he thinkes beſt, with zealous Supplication & Prayer (in all this) to direct and gouerne our Spirit and vnderſtanding: And vppon this, after hauing communicated with our neareſt & deareſt Friends, maturely weighing & conſidering all the circumſtances; we ſenſibly felt and perceiued in all this proceeding, the miraculous aſſiſtance and prouidence of God, who, thereto put his helping and omnipotent hand. Beholde now therfore, why we neither could nor ought to oppoſe herein, his diuine & holy will: And ſo much the leſſe ought we to refuſe this Impoſitiõ, by reaſon we are abſolutely perſwaded in our owne Iudgement and vnderſtanding, that the ſaid Eſtates of the Crowne of BOHEMIA, and of the Countries thereto incorporate, had iuſt cauſe and reaſon to attempt this mutation, for the reeſtabliſhment of their libertie and moſt ancient right of Election, which others went about abſolutely to diſanull and aboliſh, by diuers ſtratagems & deuices. And therfore this occaſion is no leſſe iuſt, pious, & commendable, then eaſie to be intimated and proued by plentifull examples of Hiſtories, both ſacred and prophane. In like manner, we ſeeke not to detaine, or take away from any other, that which properly belongs to

him, but rather to maintaine and defend thoſe, which defend the right of Liberty, of Priuiledges, of royall Grants & Letters Patents, for a free exerciſe of the religion of the Go'pell, and other obſeruances, againſt an vniuſt & violent oppreſſion: and to Protect theſe noble Countries, and ſo many thouſands of innocent Perſons from totall ruyne, ſo farre as God ſhall ſtrengthen our arme, and enlarge vpon vs his Graces and benedictions: hauing vndouted hope, that whereas our ſimple intentions ayme in all this, neither at Voluptuonſnes, nor pleaſures, at Honours, or worldly riches; but onely at the glory of God, the comfort of the afflicted, the releaſe of the oppreſſed, and at the conſolation of ſo many deſolate harts, whoſe deep ſighs, ſobbes and teares, vrged vs to a feeling compaſſion, that God our high and ſoueraigne Conductor will neuer forſake, and abandon vs, but that reiecting all vaine thoughts and cogitations of men, he will ſend down vnto vs from aboue, his benigne aſſiſtance and ayde, with fit and requiſite meanes herein, to execute the Arreſt, and Decree, of his ſacred will, prouidence, and inexhauſtible wiſdome: wherein, if we ſhould come ſhort of our duty, our conſcience would not onely be inwardly wounded, but further we ſhould wilfully drawe vpon our

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ſelues Gods Diuine wrath, and puniſhment.

Moreouer alſo conſidering, that if we had refuſed this diuine Vocation & Dignity, we could not poſſibly haue auoyded (eſpecially, with all thoſe that make profeſſion of the Goſpell) the imputation and blame, of ſo much blood conſequently ſhed, and of all the ſpoyle and waſte made in the ſame Countries: As alſo if they of the contrary party, had attayned to the end of their deſignes (which was to ſuppreſſe the Bohemian Nation) it would further mightily haue encouraged them, to employ both againſt our ſelues, and all the other Euangelicall Eſtates of the Empire, the Armes they had in hand, to effect that, whereunto the boyling malice of their hearts, hath hitherto excited them, both couertly and openly, nay by written impreſſions, divulged and publiſhed, not ſparing little Infants, no not their owne ſometimes, nor illuſtrious Families, with their Countries & Subiects, as their comminations haue threatned in diuers partes: Adding further, that if there had not beene preſent prouiſion made, and that by a preualent meanes, for the Kingdome of Bohemia, and the Countries thereunto annexed, which are one of the principall members of the Empire, and as it were a ramper againſt all externall Nations:

they had bene in great danger to haue fallen into a Strangers hand, and finally to haue bene entirely cut off, from the body of the Germaine Empire, or at leaſt reduced to ſuch a Condition, that they muſt needs haue bin the Authors of great Inconueniences, directly preiudicial to the Electors, Princes, and States Euangelicall adiacent: Theſe circumſtances, I ſay conſidered, we could finde out no other more conuenient way, then the preſent reſolution we haue vndertaken. Whereunto wee were likewiſe obliged more nearly, by the Faith, and fidelity which we owe to the ſacred Empire, through the peculiar intereſt of our Electorall Family, and Principality of the ſuperiour Palatinate, and by the hereditary Alliances, which the ſaide Principality from all Antiquity, hath held with the Crowne of Bohemia: for Protection and preſeruation whereof, the fore-mentioned reaſons to watch the more circumſpectly, hoping that euery man well inform'd of the Truth, and free from all paſſion, will rightly iudge of our Actions, and no wayes ſiniſterly enterpret them.

And this was the reaſon, why in Gods name, for the aduancement of his Glory, for the Comfort of the poore afflicted, for the preſeruation of common proſperity, and Liberty, and other

very

very important occaſions, at the humble, and inſtant requeſt of the Eſtates of the Kingdome of BOHEMIA and the Countries incorporate, diuers times reiterated, both by writing and Embaſſies directed to vs, as alſo by ſerious remonſtrances to vs intimated: that at laſt we approued of the Election of our perſon vnanimouſly made, and accepted the Crowne, and Gouernement of the Kingdome of BOHEMIA, and of the Countries annexed. And to this end, we together with the Princeſſe of great BRITAINE, our deare Spouſe, haue tranſplanted our ſelues vnto this Citty of PRAGVE, where with the common Conſent and Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Eſtates, we haue beene ſolemnly Crowned, and with great popular applauſe, collocated in the Royall Throne, which God by his omnipent arme graciouſly confirme, and grant vs this fauour, ſo to begin and continue our Raigne, that the Kingdome of Ieſus Chriſt, may ſtill more and more, be augmented in vs, and our Subiects, and they happily, and long time, maintained in true Peace and felicitie.

So that once more we proteſt before God and the whole world, that from this time forward, we are firmely reſolu'd, not to perſecute or moleſt, or ſuffer to be perſecuted, or moleſted any

perſon whoſoeuer, for matter of Religion, no not they, which profeſſe themſelues to be of the Romane Church, neither to trouble, or diſturbe them in the exerciſe of their Religion, ſo they liue contormably to the Lawes of the States, Edicts of Pacification, Royall Letters, and to former publicke Grants paſſed in fauour of Religion. As to ſpeake truth, a good number of the ſaide Romane Catholicks within the Kingdome of Bohemia and the Prouinces annexed, haue voluntarily expos'd and offer'd themſelues by Oath, and Subſcription, to that common defenſiue Contederation Inſtituted between the ſaide Kingdome, and Countries, and by yeelding vs their due homage, incluſiuely haue approued of our Election and Coronation.

We in like manner are determin'd, to deuice all expedient and poſſible meanes, not onely in ſhort time, to recouer by the grace of God, tranquillitie and Peace, in our Kingdome of Bohemia and the Countries annexed; but further entertain, & plant, ſome better correſpondicie between the Eſtates and the Empire, and to preuent all other Inconueniences, ſo that the ſaide Eſtates, each one in his particuler, be mutually hereunto affected, and that no obſtacle be interpos'd, nor occaſion giuen of greater troubles.

And

And that the ſinceritie of our intentions, may more manifeſtly appeare, wee will euer haue a care, by all poſſible meanes, to embrace Amitie, correſpondencie, and friendly Intelligence with all Potentates, Electors, Princes, and Eſtates of Chriſtendome, but more eſpecially with thoſe that border and confine vpon vs : We preſuming no leſſe of them, that they will reciprocally teſtifie the like to vs, aſſiſting vs with their Counſels, and performances, againſt all thoſe who out of ſome contray Diſſeigne, would hoſtilely attempt againſt vs, our Kingdome and Countrey.

And therefore wee requeſt them, out of the ſame affection and loue, which we are ready to acknowledge towards euery one of them, in all Offices poſſible within our power, and vpon all occaſions, they may be preſented : Wee finding it fit and neceſſary, in the times wherein we liue, to manifeſt and make knowne the ſame to all men, by this our publicke Declaration.

Giuen in our Royall Caſtle at Prague *the 7. day of Nouember. 1619.*